WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 26, 1856.

THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION .- As we said yesterday, the last despatch of Lord Clarendon is far more courteous in its tone and more ingenious in its composition than any similar document emanating from the same source. It bears an appearance of frank. ness and of an honest desire to avoid offence, and so far, rather changes the aspect of affairs between the two Countries, and, perhaps, places things in such a light as to dispense, in some measure with the demand for as urgent vindicatory measures, as under other circumstances might have been considered necessary for the assertion of our national honor; but yet we are unable to see that the explanation given by Mr. Crampton is sufficient for his full exculpation from the charges preferred against him. In his reply to the interrogatories of his govwill acquit him of any intentional disregard either of the sovereign rights or the policy of this country. He asserts that he never in any way counselled Hertz or Strobel to adopt any course in violation of the neutrality laws of the country, but, on the contrary, cautioned them against doing so, reading to them and explaining clearly the passages of the act of Congress relating to enlistment, and they professed perfectly to understand its provisions, and to make their observance of them a sine qua non in all measures which they or their friends in whose name they pretended held out by the British foreign enlistment act.

He denies that he ever advised or authorized then to violate the netrality laws and stigmatizes all their statements to that effect as false.

The fact is, that Mr. Crampton did have dealings with these men, whom he characterizes as base and unreliable, and he must take the consequences. It they were the base men he says they are he ought is an ugly game to seek to shield himself from responsibility by pleading the low character of tools with whom his complicity has been proved. If they were not too low to be employed as agents of the British government, they are certainly not to be scouted as too low to expose the illegal acts of their em ployers. Those employers are not the men who can do so with a fair face - Daily Journal, 24th inst.

PRIVATEERING-THE MARITIME LAW OF NATIONS -The convention entered into between the parties to the recent pacification at Paris, on the subject of maritime law, embodies all that the United States has contended for from the first, and the refusal to complying nor absolutely refusing to comply .-accede to which on the part of Great Britain, gave rise to the war 1812. There is but one matter to which the United States cannot assent-we allude to the abolition of privateering. We have neither a standing army nor permanent navy at all able to hence our dependence must, in the event of war, be mainly placed in our volunteer force on land and sea, for privateers are nothing more than sea volunteers.

The great advance which remains to be made in the maritime law of the world is the abolition of private war upon sea. Modern civilization scouts the theory at least, the public property of the hostile by decorated on Tuesday, and other arrangements sion but they have lost all their interest, Col. Tu to be treated as enemies ; and even when this rule is Mecklenburg Declaration. deviated from, as too often occurs, the excuse will be set up that the circumstances of the case render it impossible to seperate public from private property, as in the instance of a fortified city subjected to bombardment, &c., &c.

Why should the indiscriminate plunder of noncombattants be the rule at sea more than on land ?-For instance: Our commanders in Mexico issued stringent orders to respect the persons and property of the inhabitants of the country, to whom proclamations were made, assuring them of this fact, and that they had nothing to apprehend. But suppose Mexico had possessed a navy, or commercial marine, every merchant vessel of either country at war would have been lawful prizes, thus exhibiting the anomaly of protection to private property on land and wholesale seizure and confiscation of the same property at sea. This feature of the usages of war is evidently his address on the character of Washington, at Chapwrong, and we trust that the day is not far distant | el Hill, during the ensuing Fall. when this wrong will cease by the common consent case, however, the nation with vast powers of volunteer offence, and comparatively feeble ones of organized offence, would, by agreeing to give up privateering, surrender one of its strongest and most effective weapons, under existing usages.

To the consistent stand taken by the United States, maritime code of the leading nations of Europe. It at Chisen, destined for Lawrence. The Bradford may rely on the people to meet every emergency. is for her to press forward this still greater and more truly enlightened reformation that shall put an end to all war upon private property at sea.

83- We presume Greely & Co. will raise one dismal, universal howl over the thrashing that Brooks of South Carolina gave Sumner of Massachusetts .-We hardly approve of this style of thing; but what Brown, Editor of the Herald of Freedom, writes other resort have such men as Sumner, Hale and that "a mob entered the hotel at Kansas City and Greely left open. They traduce men without mea- dragged off one man supposed to have been himsure, and refuse the usual satisfaction of gentlemen. Callous themselves, and rather glorying in their and a company of Michigan emigrants entered the shame, they seem to expect that others should follow hotel to protect the occupants. The mob still surtheir example, in which expectation they sometimes rounded the hotel at the close of the letter. find themselves disappointed.

Still, respect for the body of which Mr. Sumner is chamber for the purpose of making that the arena of ment. The City of Washington is large enough, in He declined, saying that he had no power to move in Lord Clarendon to Secretary Marcy's letter. all conscience, for any little exercises of the kind, this matter without orders. In answer to an inquiry, without kicking up a disturbance in the Capitol; and the offence of Mr. Sumner was not such as to demand of Mr. Brooks immediate or instantaneous action :that is, it was not sufficiently personal to Mr. Brooks free State men at Lawrence were to be delivered up, was not done in Mr. Brooks' presence at all.

any time for years, and deserved all he got, not for Marshal, stating that any person acting under him the expression of his opinions upon all subjects of legitimate discussion, but for his malignantly personal attacks upon individuals, and his wholesale denunciations of sections, without rhyme, reason or de- time, be any resistance to law. cency; but then it sounds badly to hear about a Senator being beaten senseless in his seat in the Senate Chamber. Sumner must have been astonished, for he had the floor and could not speak. Not on Sumner's account, but on account of the dignity and reputation of the National Legislature, do we regret this and ple sincere. He regarded them as rebels and traitors. similar affairs.

Nonsense -Mr. Stuart, of Virginia, has figured Fillmore and Donelson into office by a majority of eleven votes. Strangely enough, Mr. Stuart does not Myrover, S. T. Hawley, J. W. Pearce, James Kyle. claim Virginia, and still more strangely, he does Jno. W. Powell, Daniel McDiarmid, and Sampson downfall of Barnum. The man of many humbugs, These objections apply to claim North Carolina. If that son of counting is Boon, were elected Directors for the ensuing year. the best that Mr Fillmore's friends can do, they had At a meeting of the Directors, on the 21st inst., better give up the ship. North Carolina is just as certain to go for the nominee of the Cincinnati Con- Rose, Discount Clerk; Alex. McPherson, Jr., Deposvention, as the election day comes round.

The Baltimore Clipper, a Know-Nothing paper, considerably more Northern than Southern in its tone, is actually accusing South Carolina of selling out to Northern Free Soilism, and, in doing so, following several other Southern States, which have gone for Mr. Pierce. Well, this is a queer world, when a hybrid sort of paper, in a sort of border city undertakes to call the Democracy of South Carolina to account on the score of deficiency in their devotion to the cause of Southern rights.

Again,-President Pierce is the man, of all others, desired by South Carolina, and this upon union and not disunion grounds. The South Carolina delegation in Congress sustain him, as do the majority of the delegation from North Carolina, and other Southern States, and all the talk about his unsoundness upon the slavery question comes from those who own not and never did own a slave-disappointed officeseekers at the North, who are inflamed with such an intense zeal for Southern rights that not even South erament, he trusts that the American government | Carolina is Southern enough in her notions for them. This stuff is all bosh, every bit of it, and those who employ it must be aware of the fact.

which all eyes are turned with the most absorbing interest. Lawrence, the head-quarters of the Abolitionists, or Emigrant Aid men, is in a position of defiance to the laws of the territory, and full of rowdies, rifles and bad whiskey. Their leaders profess, on behalf of the crowd at Lawrence, that they are law abiding men, and willing to obey all legal proto speak, might take to avail themselves of the offers cess, and even to furnish a posse to assist in the execution of any process. The U. S. Marshal contends that they have shown themselves otherwise, and that it is unsafe to trust to their professions, and has, pointed the following delegates: therefore, issued a proclamation, calling upon all good men to come out and assist in the enforcement of the law and the suppression of organized resistance to law. Writs are out for the arrest of Reeder, Robinson and the rest, on the charge of high treason. to have had nothing to do with them; at any rate, it Unless things are greatly exaggerated, and we presume they are a good deal, the prospect is rather squally out there.

The Crampton Affair.

The letter of Lord Clarendon in reply to the demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton, British Minister, and Messrs. Barclay, Matthews, and Rowcroft, British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, is one of the most courteously worded and ingenious documents we have seen for some time.-Lord Clarendon argues more in defence of these gentlemen than in reply to the demand of this government, to which he gives no direct reply, neither

tertained by Her Majesty's government, if, contrary copy. to their intentions, and their reiterated directions, it ere has been any infringement of the laws of the djourned, sine die United States. But, at any rate, with these matters cope with those of first class European Powers, and Mr. Crampton had no connection, at least he says he had not, and the other gentlemen charged with him make the same assertion, and Lord Clarendon relies upon the testimony of these gendemen rather than upon that of their accusers, Hertz and Strobel, whom ne refers to as totally unworthy of credit.

We forgot to mention, in the multiplicity of May idea of plunder and rapine upon lands as inflicted up- things to which our attention has been called, that on the persons or properties of non-combattants. In the Howard Fire Company's Engine was handsomepower is the only recognised subject of confiscation, made by the Company to add to the life and display being sick. and the public soldiers of the Sate the only persons made upon the occasion of the Auniversary of the

> Connecticut, and the voting in the Legislature on that point has been postponed. Toucey, democrat, previous to the sailing of the steamer had been very is ahead. The coalitionists cannot agree among severe.

> The Southern emigration to Kansas this Spring is several hundred ahead of the Northern. The Emigrant Aid Society has defeated its own object, by here to the capitalization forced by Denmark in the stirring up the South.

> An attempt will be made to pass the bills ap- was about adjourning, without having accomplished propriating money for the Mississippi River and the its objects. St. Clair Flats, over the Presidential veto. It will hardly succeed, we think, at least not in the Senate. although some fears are entertained as regards the recommending certain reforms by the Italian people.

Hon. Edward Everett has consented to deliver

75- The General Meeting of the Stockholders in of mankind, and then privateering will cease from the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad the very force of circumstances. Until this is the Company, will be held in Wilmington on the 18th

Further from Kansas--Civil War Imminent. CHICAGO, May 21 .- Dates from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Saturday, have been received. It is stated that Wednesday (to-day) had been fixed upon for the attack contemplated on Lawrence. A complete "reign of terror" existed throughout the terthe world is indebted for the greater liberality of the ritory. Two cannon had been taken across the river company of militia had been furnished by Gov. Shannon with United States arms. The Free State men

a petition was circulating in the border counties praying the immediate removal of Col. Sumner. Mr. self, but discovering their mistake they returned and demanded him of the proprietor. This was refused.

There is nothing authentic concerning Brown's

fate since his capture. Marshal Donaldson said-"the demand of the government must be complied with. Every man against whom a process had been issued should be surrendered; all the munitions of war in possession of the as to require vengeance on the spot, since, in fact, it and the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves to obey implicitly the enactments of Kansas, under oath." On the receipt of this reply the citi-No doubt Sumner has nichly merited a flogging zens held a meeting, and drew up a letter to the would be permitted to execute a letter of process against any inhabitant of Lawrence. If called upon they would serve as a posse in aiding the making of the arrest. There would not now, nor at any future

They only waited an opportunity of testifying their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution. They claimed to be law-abiding and order-loving, and asked protection from the constituted authorities of the Government. The purport of the Marshal's answer was that he did not believe the promises of the peoand said they should know his demands when he

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE .- At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Favotteville, held John D. Starr was re-elected President; W. G. Broadite Cleik .- Fayetteville Observer.

From the Goldsborough Tribune. Democratic Meeting

At a meeting of the democracy of Wayne held in the Court House at Goldsboro' on Tuesday the 20th inst. (being court week) E. A. Thompson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Col. Benj. Aycock was requested to act as secretary. The Chariman explained the object of the meeting

in his usual warm and effective style. Cn motion the following gentlemen were appoint. ed a committee to prepare business for the action of the meeting :- Gen. C. H. Brogden, Sanders P. Cox, Wm. B. Whitfield, Dr. Jethro Murphey and Wm.

During the absence of the committee Jas H. Everitt, Esq., in response to a unanimous call of the meeting, delivered an animated and interesting speech which was well received and frequently applauded. After a short absence the committee returned and reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That as democracy is an open book, with principle inscribed on very page, it has only to be read to command approval; and we therefore continue to abide by the principles of the democratic party as promulgated by our predecessors ever since the glorious nativity of American Liberty

2. Resolved, That we are again called upon to endorse and approve another special message of President Pierce-on Central America-as one of a series that has never been surpassed for soundness of principle, purity, and patriotism since the days of Wash-

3. Resolved, That we approve of holding a convention in Newberne on the 19th inst., to nominate an elector and sub-electors for this district.

4. Resolved, That the Democracy of Wayne will give its undivided support and aid to secure the election of any good and tried democrat whom the Newberne convention shall name. 5. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 40 dele

gates to represent this county in the Newbern Convention. Under this Resolution the Chairman ap-Black Creek .- Dr. A. G. Brooks, and James Barnes.

Davis's .- Wm. Thompson and Etheldred Sauls. Saulston .- Wm. Lewis and Josiah Gardner, Jr. New Hope. - James Handley, J. F. Wooten, Council Bizzel and Lewis Whitfield Stoney Creek .- Col. Gard. Thompson and Dewitt

Boswell's .- Henry Yelverton and T. A. Deans. Nah.inta.-Col. Wm. Hooks and J. G. Barnes. Fork -- Hamilton Howell and Samuel P. Cox Cross Roads .- Gen. C. H. Brogden and Everitt

Buck Swamp .- J. E. Smith and Allen Manly. Indian Springs .- Elisha Pipkin, James Kornegay

Benjamin Herring and William Whitfield. Goldsboro'.- John V. Sherrard, D. C. Carrington James H. Everitt, Wm Robinson, S. D. Philips, W R. Bridgers, John G. Parker, Dr. John W. Davis, H. R. Nixon, Jno. W. Thompson, Rufus Edmundson, Wm. B. Edmundson, B. H. Smith, C. J. Nelson. On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

Moved that the proceedings of this meeting published in the Goldsboro' Tribune and that the oth-

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tenlered the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting E. A. THOMPSON, Chairman.

BENJ. AYCOCK, Secretary.

Further by the Canada.

HALIFAX, May 21 .- The foriegn files by the Canada centain the following additional interesting items: ENGLAND.-The bidding for the new £5,000,000 loan is to be entiraly in consols.

Mr. Dallas, with his family and secretary of legaion, assisted at the Queen's State Ball and levee. The Crimean Board of Inquiry continues its ses-

tain to celebrate the peace

under the command of Gen. Eyre. FRANCE. - The weather in France for several days

Belgium .- A treaty of commerce and navigation based on the principles of reciprocity, has just been concluded between Austria and Holland DENMARK .- The Hanse towns have refused to ad-

question of the Sound Dues. Austria. - The Synod of Austria Bishops at Vienna

ITALY.—It is stated that a collective note of the be forwarded to the governments of Rome and Naples, It is also said that the Pope's Legate at Paris has formally protested against Count Walewski's language in the Congress, and that the Papal govern-

ment is preparing a detailed reply thereto. It is still further rumored that Naples will anticipate the remonstrance of the Powers, by granting an amnesty on an extensive scale.

SARDINIA .- Various questions relative to the Conference have been put to Count Cayour in the Sardinian Chambers. He replied that, pending the negotiations concerning Italy, he could not speak fully. The Sardinian view of the Italian question was adopted, while that of Austria was rejected. Hence the question of Italy must continue to be a European matter. He added that the relations of Austria and Piedmont had not been ameliorated by any thing that has occurred, and that the Sardinian government

A dispatch from Turin says the memorandum presented by Count Cavour and Willamarina to the are in want of arms and ammunition. Marshal Don- Chambers shows that Austria having at the Conferaldson had proclaimed his intention to make clean ence, refused to discuss the condition of Italy, Sardinia is the only State that demands the co-operation Governor Robinson is still at Lexington. The cor- of England and France in carrying out the reforms. respondent of the Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer states that and shows that Austrian occupation is opposed to two bills making appropriations for the improvement this epithet belongs. I now fasten it upon them. the treaty, humanity and justice.

an efficatous remedy.

til June 15th, at half the previous duty. Crimea to April 26th merely records the preparations ces in plain, unambiguous, and direct language, his In the charge of fanaticism I also reply. Sir, fanati-

TURKEY .- Disturbances continue in the Turkish

other house from deliberately entering the Senate men are encamped at Lecompton. The people of Fulton, from Havre and Southampton 7th instant, has The following are the messages: Lawrence had sent a note to Col. Sumner, asking him arrived. She brings \$110,000 in specie and the reto station a body of troops in the vicinity to pre- mains of Hon. Dudley Selden, who died in Paris a a personal contest or the scene of personal chastise- to station a body of troops in the reply of few months ago. The Fulton also brings the reply of

New York, May 22.—The steamship Quaker City, from Havana, with dates to the 18th, arrived to-day. Rumors prevailed in Havana that the Spanish Govscene of future action. It is further rumored that the Gulf of Mexico." Vear Cruz is to be blockaded by the Spanish forces. of war at Havana, in getting ready for sea, would seem to give some credence to the rumor.

Sugar was active and prices were firm. The receipts of the week amount to 30,000 boxes, and shipment thirty-six thousand. The stock in port was

Jenny Lind's Letter a Counterfelt Note.

How all rejoiced to read kind Jenny's note, A woman's sympathetic sob in every line! Alas, that Barnum should be forced to "quote" That note as forged-the sobs not Jenny-whine. From the New York Journal of Commerce, May 15th.
The New Rules of Maratime Law.

The declaration made by the Plenipotentiaries who lately assembled in Congress at Paris, respecting maratime law, will work an important change in the law of nations, and give increasing protection to neutral commerce. On the part of Great Britain, it is the surrender of pretensions to which she has ever clung, on the strength of her maratime supremacy, and as the result of a supposed acquired and incontestible right, which had the effect to give unnecessary malignity to all her contests (excepting the one with Russia) and to damage other commercial nations. The Plenipotentiaries declared that-

1. Privateering is, and remains abolished. 2. That the neutral flags cover enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war. 3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contra-

band of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the ene-

Las Casas, in his interesting Memoirs of the conversations of Napoleon at St. Helena, informs us that the Emperor was led on one occasion to review the subject of his maratime quarrel with England, and that he observed, "Her pretensions to blockade on paper produced my famous Berlin decree. The Kansas is fast becoming the point towards of papers, emanating from a democratic executive, on paper produced my lamous bernin decree. The orders, which established a right of toll upon the seas. I instantly replied by the celebrated Milan decrees, which denationalized every flag that submitted to the English acts, and it was then that the war became in England truly personal."

The United States has ever protested against paper blockades, and has ever maintained that the law of war did not permit injury to neutrals or their property, whether upon rivers or the ocean, or in whatever vessels. In our treaty with Russia, concluded at Washington in July, 1854, there are the following

The two high contracting parties recognize as per manent and immutable the following principles: 1. That free ships make free goods-that is to say that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or cit izens of a power or state at war, are free from capture and confistication when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband

2. That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war. They engage to apply ed by Mr. Brooks, a member of the House from S. these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such powers and states as shall consent to adopt them and slandering his grey headed relative, Mr. Butler, on their part as permanent and immutable -reserv- and immediately struck him with a cane. Mr. Sum- no lowering of the flag-no abandonment or change ing a right to consider in what manner the first article shall be thus applied.

The declaration that free ships make free goods, was sturdily opposed by Great Britain up to the time of the war with Russia. During that war she yielded this ground, which the Queen thus announced :-"To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing, for

the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations. \* Her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's He reiterates the expressions of sincere regret en- er democratic papers in the District be requested to property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be and was held to bail in the sum of \$500 for his apcontraband of war." The treaty with Russia was Pearance to-morrow. invited by Mr. Marcy, who, in his dispatch to our Minister at St. Petersburg, thus expresses himself: "I have thrown out the suggestion to Great Britain speech relating to Senator Butler which provoked the and France to adopt this as a rule to be observed in attack upon him by Mr. Brooks, who is a relative of all future wars;" and hence the United States may the South Carolina Senator : properly lay claim to the establishment of this doc-

merce of a nation having comparatively a small naval forth together in the same cause. The Senator from will readily meet them on that broad ground."

war, but does not cover enemy's property in enemy's Moses come for a second Exodus. ships; that is to say, the private property of indivi- But not content with this poor menace, which we dual citizens. In our treaty with Prussia, negotiated have been twice told was "measured," the Senator, case of war, neither should commission privateers to taken to apply opprobious words to those who differ prey upon the commerce of the other, but it has be- from him on this floor. He calls them "sectional come extinct. In 1824, Mr. Rush our Minister at and fanatical;" and opposition to the usurpation in ford Canning) to abolish privateering and the cap- originality, and all sentiment of truth; but the adture of private property at sea; but this course was venturous Senator does not hesitate. He is the unopinion unequivocally is (said Mr. Rush) that Great over the Republic, and yet with a ludicrous ignoupon the ocean." The usages of modern war exempt white head ought not to protect from rebuke, he apprivate property on the land from seizure and confis- plies to those here who resist his sectionalism the privateering will continue to be practiced as a means | ginal policy, when Freedom not Slavery was national, of countervaling her superior forces.

Two Veto Messages.

Finally, the memorandum calls on England and panying these bills, which we publish below, that can party of the Union is in no just sense sectional. France to unite with Sardinia in the application of the President withholds his approval because he is but, more than any other party, national; and that FROM THE CRIMEA. - The correspondence from the | - this he had done in a former message; but announ- zealots conscientious convictions as to the constitutional cism is found in an enthusiasm or exaggeration of SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States: ed Spanish officer has already been despatched to the Pass a l'Outre, leading from the Mississippi river to Truth.

in order to enforce the payment of certain claims due houses of Congress on the 30th of December, 1854, then, to the imperial demand that he should retract, to the Spanish Government by Mexico. This move- my views were exhibited in full on the subject of firmly replied, "Here I stand; I cannot do other- Pigott. ment, it is said, is to be made immediately. The the general government to internal improvements .-- wise, so help me God !" You discredit Hampden, unusual activity prevailing among the Spanish men I set forth on that occasion the constitutional im- when alone he refused to pay the few shillings of pediments which, in my mind, are insuperable, to ship-money, and shook the throne of Charles 1; you loh & Elliott. by means of appropriations from the treasury of the heartless Court, he lived on, the lofty friend of Liber-United States; more especially the consideration that the constitution does not confer on the general governing sell and Sidney, when, for the sake of their country, two hundred and eighty thousand. Exchange on New ment any express power to make such appropriations; they calmly turned from family and friends, to tread J. S. Banks York 62 to 7 cts. discount. On London 42 to 5 cts. that they are not a necessary and proper incident of any of the express powers; and that the assumption of any of the express powers; and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is and that the assumption of any of the express powers is an adversarial transfer and the express powers is a contract to The health of Havana was good. The steamship tion of authority on the part of the federal govern- red the hardships of a wilderness, surrounded by a Black Warrior arrived on the morning of the 18th. ment to commence and carry on a general system of savage foe, to injustice on beds of ease; you discre-It will be remembered that a letter recently ap. prejudical to the several intersets, and inconsistent tate to brave the mighty power of England, already peared in the papers purporting to be from Jenny with the true relation to one another, of the Union encircling the globe with her morning drum beats.

with these objections, to the reconsideration of Con-FRANKLN PIERCE. Washington, May 19, 1856.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States: I return herewith to the Senate, in which it orig-I return herewith to the Senate, in which it or And in this same dreary catalogue faithful histor must record all who now in an enlight. inated, a bill entitled "An act making an appropriate in a land of boasted Freedom, stand age an for deepening the channel over the St. Clair hate, the State of Michigan," and submit it for reconsidering a land of boasted Freedom, stand up, in pervention and in denial to the obation, because it is in my judgment, liable to the obation, because it is in my judgment, national impovements truth, to fasten a new shackle upon their fellow-man, jections to the prosecution of internal impovements if the Senator wishes to see fanation levels and the second se

In considering this bill under the restriction that the power of Congress to construct a work of interternal improvement is limited to cases in which the work is manifestly needful and proper for the execution of some one or more of the powers expressly delegated to the general government, I have not been able to find for the proposed expenditure any such relation, unless it be to the power to provide for the common defence and to maintain an army and navy. But a careful examination of the subject, with aid of information officially received since my last annual message was communicated to Congress, has convinced me that the expenditure of the sum proposed would serve no valuable purpose as contrientire equality of rights and privileges between the uting to the common defence, because all which could be effected by it would be to afford a channel of twelve feet depth, and of so temporary a charac- guaranteed by a law higher than the Constitution of ter that unless the work was done immediately before the necessity for its use should arise, it could the world, you stand pledged against "the admission not be relied on for the vessels of even the small of any more slave States;" draught the passage of which it would permit.

Under existing circumstances, therefore, it cannot be considered as a necessary means for the common defence, and is subject to those objections which apply to other works designed to facilitate and contri- ka: and bute to the convenience and local prosperity of those more immediately concerned-an object not to be be first prohibited. constitutionally and justly attained by the taxation of the people of the whole country.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. Washington, May 19, 1856.

Caning a Member of Congress. Washington, May 22 - Immediately after the adjournment of Congress to-day, and while Mr. Sum. pronounced. ner was still in the Senate chamber, he was approach-Carolina, who accused him with libelling his State the Senator will be able to bring his troops up to the ner was deprived of the power of speech. No one about to strike your colors; that you proposed to interfered until the caning was effected. Mr. Sum- surrender each one of these issues, not because you uer was then taken to his room. It is not ascertained do not profess to be right, but because you cannot

whether his injuries are serious or not. Mr. Sumner as many as 20 times, mainly on the head. Mr. Sumner is completley prostrated. He was sit- and to take a new man, who, in consequence of not ting in an arm chair when the assault was made. Mr. being committed to either side, will be enabled to Brooks has been arrested.

Mr. Brooks appeared before Justice Hollingshead,

Senators Sumner and Butler. The following is that portion of Senator Sumner's

"But, before entering upon the argument, I must say something of a general character, particularly in It will be recollected that the President in his an- response to what has fallen from Senators who have nual message in 1854, noticed a suggestion of the raised themselves to eminence on this floor in cham-King of Prussia to connect the abolishment of priva- pionship of human wrongs: I mean the Senator from teering with the proposed settlement of the rights of | South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) and the Senator from Parliament has adjourned nor until the 10th of neutrals on the sea, and that it was disagreed to, on Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) who, though unlike as Don the ground set forth by the President, that the com- Quixote and Sancho Panza, yet, like this couple, sally force, would be at the mercy of its enemy, in case of | South Carolina has read many books of chivalry, and a war with a power of decided naval superiority .- believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments "The Navy of the first maritime power in Europe," of honor and courage. Of course he has chosen a said the President, " is at least ten times as large as mistress to whom he has made his yows, and who May 29th is to be a holiday throughout Great Bri- that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the ugly to others, is always levely to him; the polthe nation is nearly equal, and about equally expos- luted in the sight of the world, is chaste in his sight; The five regiments in the Crimea under orders for ed to hostile depredations. In war between that I mean the harlot, Slavery. For her, his tongue is They can't elect a United States Senator in Canada are the 9th, 7th, 39th, 62d and 63d infantry, power and the United States, without resort on our always profuse in words. Let her be impeached in part to our mercantile marine, the means of our character, or any proposition made to shut her out enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce, would be from the extension of her wantonness, and no extravtenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not agance of manner or hardihood or assertion is then extricate our country from this unequal condition, too great for this Senator. The frenzy of Don. Quix. with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from ote, in behalf of his wench Dulcinea del Toboso, is our present peaceful policy, and became a great all surpassed. The asserted rights of Slavery, which naval power." The President however added, "Should shock equality of all kinds, are cloaked by a fantasthe leading powers of Europe concur in proposing as tic claim equality. If the Slave States cannot enjoy a rule of international law, to exempt private proper- what, in mockery of the great fathers of the Repubty upon the ocean from seizure by public armed lic, he misnames equality under the Constitutioncruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States in other words, the full power in the National Territories to compel fellow-men to unpaid toil, to sepa-The declaration made by the plenipotentiaries at rate busband and wife, and to sell little children at Paris comes short of this ground. It covers neutral the auction block, then, sir, the chivalric Senator will Powers which signed the treaty of peace is about to property in enemy's ships and enemy's property in conduct the State of South Carolina out of the Unneutral ships, with the exception of contraband of ion! Heroic Knight! Exalted Senator! A second

by Franklin in 1785, there was a stipulation that, in | in the unrestrained chivalry of his nature, has underthat time at the Court of St. James, proposed to the Kansas, he denounces as "an uncalculating fanati-British plenipotentiaries (Mr. Huskisson and Strat- cism." To be sure, these charges lack all grace of declined, inasmuch as other maritime questions had compromising, unblushing representative on this been shut out from the negotiation. "My own floor of a flagrant sectionalism, which now domineers Britain is not prepared to accede, under any circum- rance of his own position-unable to see himself as stances, to the proposition for abolishing private war others see him-or with an effrontery which even his a new man, who has not antagonized with anybody cation, but not on the sea; and so long as these very epithet which designates himself. The men maritime captures are resorted to by Great Britain, who strive to bring back the government to its orihe arraigns as sectional. This will not do. It involves too great a perversion of terms I tell that Senator, that it is to himself, and to the "organiza-The President returned to Congress, yesterday, tion" of which he is the "committed advocate," that the interests of Italy and Europe, and contrary to of rivers and harbors, with his objections to their For myself, I care little for names, but since the quespassage. It will be seen from the messages accom- tion has been raised here, I affirm that the Republisatisfied that Congress has not the power, under the it now goes forth to dislodge from the high places of Naples permits the exportation of breadstuffs un. constitution, to carry on a general system of internal Government the tyrannical sectionalism of which the improvements. He does not elaborate the question | Senator from South Carolina is one of the maddest

questions involved. He plants himself distincly upon opinions, particularly on religious subjects; but there Asiatic territory. There have been various excesses a strict construction of the constitution and a strict may be a fanaticism for evil as well as for good. construction of the democratic creed on the subject Now, I will not deny, that, there are persons among known. a member, ought to have prevented a member of andate of the 16th, states: Eight to twelve hundred and leaves the issue to Congress and the country. The New York, May 21—1 p. m.—The steamship and leaves the issue to Congress and the country. The Russell & Schr. Araminta Marshall from Russell & Schr. Araminta Marshall & Schr. Araminta Marshall & Schr. Araminta Marshall more! In calling them "fanatics" you cast contumely upon the whole army of martyrs, from the I return herewith to the Senate, in which it origi- earliest day down to this hour, upon the great trinated, the bill entitled "An act to remove obstruc- bunes of human rights, by whom life, liberty and tions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi happiners on earth, have been secured; upon the long river, at the Southwest Pass and Pass a l'Outre," line of devoted patriots, who throughout history, which proposes to appropriate a sum of money, to be have truly loved their country; and, upon all, who, expended under the superintendence of the Secretary in noble aspirations for the general good and in forernment are about to fit out immediately in that port of War, "for the opening, and keeping open, ship getfulness of self have stood out before their age, and an expedition to proceed to Costa Rica, and operate channels of sufficient capacity to accommodate the gathered into their generous bosoms the shafts of wants of commerce through the Southwest Pass and tyranny and wrong, in order to make a pathway for

In a communication, addressed by me to the two ticles to the door of the cl. urch at Wittemberg, and then, to the imperial demand that he should retract,

Schr. Emeline, Chadwick, for Beaufort, N. C., by D. Schr. Emeline, Chadwick, D. Sch the prosecution of a sytem of internal improvements discredit Milton, when, amidst the corruptions of a internal improvements, while exceptionable for the dit our later fathers, who, few in numbers and weak want of constitutional power, is, in other respects, in resources, yet strong in their cause, did not hesi-

Yes, sir, of such are the fanatics of history, ac-These objections apply to the whole system of cording to the Senator. But I tell that Senator, that however, with a fortitude it is not easy to understand, internal improvements, whether such improvements there are characters badly eminent, of whose fanatidenies its authenticity, whereupon the New York consist of works on land or in navigable waters, eith- cism there can be no question. Such were the aner of the sea coast or of the interior lakes or rivers. cient Egyptians, who worshipped divinities in bru-I have not been able, after the most careful reflectish forms; the Druids, who darkened the forests of tion, to regard the bill before me in any other light oak, in which they lived, by sacrifices of blood; the than as part of a general system of internal improve- the Mexicans, who surrendered countless victims to

ments, and therefore feel constrained to (submit it, the propitiation of their obscene idols; the Spantion upon Holland, by a tyranny kindred to that now employed to force Slavery upon Kansas; and such were the Algerines, when in solemn conclave, after listening to a speech not unlike that of the Senato from South Carolina, they resolved to continue the slavery of white Christians, and to extend it to the by the general government which have already been of the Senator wishes to see fanatics let him look by the general government which in ve areas of the general government which is the general government of the general government which is the general government of the general government which is the general government of the general governm

> Speech of Senator Douglas, The speech of Senator Douglas on the Kansas question is received with the warmest commendation by the press of the country. It is regarded as a most

masterly effort, one which is worthy of his great name and position, and one which indicates his distinguished oratorical abilities. We regret sincerely our inability to pudlish the speech at length. The closing paragraph must suffice. His tilts at the arch Mr. Douglas said : The Black "Republican" party was organized and

founded on the fundamental principle of perfect and

negro and the white man-an equality secured and the United States. In your creed, as proclaimed to

To repeal the Fugitive Slave law ; To abolish the slave trade between the States; To prohibit slavery in the District of Columbia

To restore the prohibition on Kansas and Nebras. To acquire no more territory unless slavery shall

This is your creed, authoritatively proclaimed. trust there is no evading or dodging the issues-no lowering of the flag. Let each party stand by its principles, and the issues as you have presented them and we have accepted them. Let us have a fair, bold

fight before the people, and then let the verdict he Mr. Seward-You will have it.

Mr. Douglas-I rejoice in this assurance. I trust line, and to hold them there. I trust there is to he succeed in the right; that you propose to throw Some eye-witnesses say that Mr. Brooks struck overhoard all the men who distinguished themselves in your service in fighting the Anti-Nebraska fight. cheat somebody by getting votes from both sides!-Rumor says that all your veteran generals who have campaign, are now considered unfit to command, and are to be laid aside in order to take up some new

man who has not antagonized with the great principles of self-government and State equality. Rumur says that, in pursuance of this line of policy, you dare not allow your committees in the House of Representatives, to bring in bills to redeem your pledges and carry out your principles; that there is to be no bill passed in your fusion House to repeal the Kansas Nebraska act-none to abolish the slave trade between the States-none to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia-none to redeem any one of your pledges, or carry out any one of your principles upon which you secured a majority in the House by a fusion with Northern Know-Nothingism. Rumur says that your committees were arranged with the view of keeping all these questions in the back ground until after the Presidential election, in order that the agitation may be re-opened with better prospects of success when power shall have been obtained under the auspices of a new man, who has not been crippled in the great battle. Would it not be a curious spectacle to see this great Anti-Nebraska or Black Republican " party-which less than eighteen months ago proclaimed a war of extermination in which no quarter was to be granted or received, and no prisoners to be taken-skirmishing to avoid a pitched battle, and get an opportunity to retreat from the face of those whom they determined to hang and burn and torture with all the refinements of cruelty which their vengence could devise? Are the offices and patronage of Government so much more important to you than your principles that you feel it your creed, and the men identified with it, in order to get power? Are you prepared to ignore the material points at issue for fear that they will compromit you in the Presidential election ?

Mr. Wade-We will whip you, then. Mr. Douglas-That remains to be seen. We are prepared to give you a fair fight on the issues you have tendered, and we accept. Let the Presidential contest be one of principle alone; let the principles involved be distinctly stated and boldly met, without any attempts at concealment or equivocation; let the result be a verdict of approval or disapproval so emphatic that it cannot be misunderstood. One year ago you promised us a fair fight in open field upon the principles of the Kansas Nebraska set! You then unfuried your banner, and bore it aloft in the hands of your own favorite and tried leaders, with your principles emblazoned upon it! Are you now prepared to lower your flag; to throw overboard all your tried men who have rendered service in your cause, and issue a search warrant in hopes of finding and whose principles are unknown, for the purpose of cheating somebody, by getting votes from all sorts of

men? Let us have an open and a fair fight. [Applause in the galleries. 7 The Chair-The galleries will be cleared if these demonstrations are renewed. Mr. Douglas-I will not pursue the subject for-

## Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED

May 22-Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with corn Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lui 23-U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Van Bokkelen.

Sehr Adele, Coffin, from New York, to J. H. Flanner

IN BELOW, BOUND UP-Schrs. Myrover and John and Brig Denmark : one other Schr. and Brig-names un-Schr. Araminta Marshall, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Sehr Myrover, Jackson, from New York, to T C. Worth with mdze Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, from Fayetteville, 10 Sehr H. W. Gandy, Fargo, from Norwich, Ct., in bal last, to George Harriss.

Brig R B. Doane, Veazie, from Boston, in ballast, to Dick-

inson, DeRosset & Cowan. Schr. Edward & Samuel, Parkinson, from Hyde county o DeRosset & Brown ; with corn. 24-Brig Denmark, Bray, from Philadelphia, in ballast, to

Peirce & Dudley.
Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

May 22-U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville,

Sehr. Laura, Whitehurst, for Wasington, N. C., by De-Rosset & Brown. 23-Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by Lutter Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayotteville, by Lutter-

May 24-Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, for Fayette ville, by Lutterloh & Elliott. Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, for Fayetteville, by

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSRIBERS would respectfully announce to the citizens of Kenansville, and the surrounding country, that they have gone into the "Grocery and Provision" business at Kenansville, and hope by strict attention to business and an eye single to the best interest of all, to merit a share of public and an eye single to the best interest of all, to merit a share of public and the stricks. public patronage. A general assortment of all articles in their line will be found at all times on hand—LOW FOR CASH, or country produce of any kind. Their stock will consist of Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Crack-ers, Butter, Cheese, Candies, Spines, Nature of Spines, Nature of Spines, Spines, Nature of Spines, Spines, Nature of Spines, Spines, Nature of Spines, Nature of Spines, ers, Butter, Cheese, Candies, Spices, Nutmegs, Cocoa Nuts, Apples, Oranges, Pickles, Preserves, Ground Pease, Raisins, Bacon, Lard, Sardines, Beef Tongues and Beef Hams, (dried.) (dried,) Onions, Candles, Lemon Syrup, Bitters, Cordials, Porter, Ale, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff. &c., &c., &c.

P. S. A quantity of Flour always on hand.

HUSSEY & SOUTHERLAND.

Kenansville, N. C., May 9, 1856.-[36-4t.